

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.
PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.
BY W. J. MURTAGH & CO.
GEORGE M. WENTON, EDITOR.
The publication office of the National Republican is at the northeast corner of D and Seventh streets, second floor, over W. D. Shepherd's bookstore. Entrance on Seventh street.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1862.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance, and should be handed in before 9 o'clock, p. m., to ensure their appearance on the following morning.

NOTICE.—Mr. A. R. Henry is agent for the National Republican for the routes formerly served by A. E. Kim and D. S. Van Vleet. Subscribers will please settle with him for papers received since the 1st of August.

THE POSITION.

The surrender of Harper's Ferry, unrelieved as it has been by any decided success in that quarter, continues to attract public attention, and far from agreeably.

We publish to-day some Frederick correspondence from the late Col. Miles. On the other hand, we publish an article from the N. Y. Tribune, giving an order from Col. Miles to Col. Ford, on Saturday, the 13th instant, not to surrender the Maryland Heights, and insisting that those Heights were impregnable. This would seem to place upon Col. Ford, rather than upon Col. Miles, the responsibility of their surrender. As they commanded the position at Harper's Ferry, their loss involved the loss of everything. But why did not Col. Miles move his whole force over to the Maryland side? Why did he leave the bulk of it in a position in itself indefensible, and wholly dependent upon the maintenance of a detached post?

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald affirms that Col. Miles admitted in his dying moments, that his "feelings" during this war "had been with the South." Col. Miles may not have made such an admission, but there are a great many officers who would make it, if they were honest.

The aspect of affairs, as far as Gen. McClellan's army is concerned, is, we regret to say, distinctly more unfavorable than it seemed at the date of our last issue. The enemy has crossed the Potomac with all his trains and artillery untouched, with all his wounded except a few hundreds, and with the loss of only an insignificant number of stragglers. He is said to be now well posted on the south bank of the river, with artillery in position, and prepared to dispute our passage. That he thus escaped substantially without damage, is in itself a serious misfortune for us, and furthermore, it admits of but one interpretation, and that not favorable as to the character of the battle of Wednesday. A battle must be conceded to be a drawn one, from which one party withdraws in perfect order, the other party being disabled from moving until movement is too late. It may have the moral effect of a victory for us, and we still think it is, but that is only because a drawn battle is defeat to an advancing and hitherto successful army, while such a battle is a victory to an army which has been suffering continuous reverses. This battle of Antietam was a victory for us in that sense only.

It is gratifying to find that the reports continue uniform of the good conduct of the whole of our army. Every division, every brigade, every regiment, and so far as appears, every man, did well. The new regiments vied with the old. The battle has also left our troops in good heart. It has strengthened their confidence in themselves, rather than impaired it. This is of great moment in future operations.

Of the losses in the battle of Antietam, it continues to be said, that those of the enemy exceeded ours. From the descriptions given of the contest, involving charges upon the enemy in advantageous positions, and the crossing of a creek, this would hardly seem to be probable, and yet it may be true.

We are said to have captured ten thousand stand of arms on the battlefield of Antietam, which will balance the enemy's captures of small arms at Bull Run. But it does not balance our losses of that kind at Harper's Ferry, nor our losses of artillery, which were heavy, both at Bull Run and Harper's Ferry. As the result of the whole campaign, commencing with the advance upon Gen. Pope, the enemy have gained in the material of war, and have sustained very much upon stores captured from our army, and upon provisions and forage plundered in Maryland. They must now submit, for the present, upon the succession farmers of the Valley of Virginia.

From the Southwest we have news of an important victory at or near Tula, Miss., by Gen. Rosecrans. There is no doubt that was a victory in every sense, as our army was following up the enemy, and capturing his tents, stores, &c. What its particular strategic importance may be, we do not profess to have specially studied, but we believe it to be always good strategy to fight the enemy and whip him. That was a more general opinion before this war broke out than it is now.

SPEECHES FOR THE ARMY.—Quartermaster and commissary stores for the use of the army along the Upper Potomac are being sent there as rapidly as possible via Chesapeake and Ohio canal. Large quantities of articles, which are much needed at the present time, were forwarded yesterday from Georgetown.

The damage to the canal by the rebels, is not thought to be very serious—one week's sufficient time to repair all injury it sustained. The spot where the main damage was effected, is a few miles this side of Harper's Ferry, where the rebels, in order to facilitate their crossing, dug down the embankment and let the water into the Potomac.

An immense quantity of hospital stores and comforts for the wounded were sent out this city on Saturday evening and yesterday morning, by rail and wagons, for Frederick. Among the articles sent were 500 large hospital beds and 1,000 iron bedsteads.

AN INTERVIEW.—The New York Express says: "The Washington Republican makes the test of loyalty the support of the abolitionism of the late Congress, in which, fortunately for the country, it is not, as far as supported by the President, nor by the sentiment of the volunteers or generals of the army. The Republican joins Wendell Phillips in his purpose in demanding a proclamation of freedom—war, on war principles—to be conducted by such men as Sumner, of Massachusetts; Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Wade, of Ohio, and their friends in the Cabinet—and by Hunter, Sigel, and Fremont in the field."

Sign does not train in this company, we are told, and as for Stevens, Sumner and Wade, they will never be heard of except as abolition brewers in Congress.

If it could get an issue fairly joined before the people, upon what the Express describes as "the abolitionism of the late Congress," that is, the measures enacted by Congress for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, we should have no fears for the result. The people of this country believe with Gen. Andy Johnson, that "a rebel has no right to own anything," and still less, to own a species of property which consists in domination over others.

Wherever Republican candidates for Congress are defeated, it will not be for their connection with measures for freeing the slaves of traitors, but because that issue is obscured by controversies connected with the military management of the war.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.—The Platte County (Mo.) Courthouse of the 11th instant, gives a glowing account of the capture of three runaway slaves, by "the Parkville company of militia." Whether this "Parkville company," is a part of those Missouri "Home Guards" who figure so largely in the budget of national expenditures, we do not know, but presume that it is. Some of those "Home Guards" have done good service; but it is said all along of a large part of them, that they were more intent upon catching negroes, than upon fighting rebels.

The thirty prisoners captured by the reconnoitering party at Thoroughfare Gap, on Friday, were brought to this city yesterday, and sent to the Old Capitol prison.

These prisoners say that when Gen. Ewell was apprised of the defeat of the rebels in Maryland, he at once ordered all hands to pack up and proceed towards Richmond. He left in an ambulance at 11 a. m. Our cavalry arrived at 3 p. m.

Gen. Ewell's leg had been amputated, and as was doing well. On learning that Lee had been whipped, he exclaimed, "It is all over, boys; pack up and be off, or the Yankees will be upon us before we know it."

GEN. HOOKER. This gallant old veteran and staff arrived in this city last evening. The general was taken to the hospital at the U. S. Marine Asylum. He left Sharpsburg on Saturday morning, and Snow Hill, Md., yesterday. His wound is a rifle ball hit the left foot, and though painful is not a dangerous one, yet sufficient to disable him from active service for three or four weeks, a necessity to which the general spirit does not submit without chagrin, at this period when fighting is to be done.

TURNED UP AN INSPECTOR GENERAL.—By an order published in one of the Western papers, we observe that Gen. Wm. Booth, formerly a lawyer in Alexandria, Virginia, has turned up as "lieutenant colonel and inspector general" in the rebel army, under command of E. Kirby Smith, in Kentucky.

If we are not mistaken, Brent was elected as a Union delegate to the Richmond Convention from Alexandria county. He at first voted against secession, but finally "came in," and changed his vote in favor of it, and is now one of the most rabid rebels in the whole South judging from the order to which his signature is affixed.

A gentleman who left Frederick yesterday morning says that every house, stable, and barn, within twelve miles of the battle field, is filled with our wounded. A large number are at Frederick and Hagerstown. In some places booths have been constructed to protect the wounded from the weather.

SMALL NOTES.—Of the thirty five millions of Treasury notes under the denomination of \$5, authorized by law, there are now being exchanged notes of \$1 and \$2. We learn that the Treasury Department have under advisement the question of issuing also \$3 notes.

Gen. Grant's Official Report.—Sept. 20, 1862. Major Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief: Gen. Rosecrans, with Stanley's and Hamilton's divisions, and Milner's cavalry, attacked Price, south of this village, about two hours before dark yesterday, and had a sharp fight until night closed in. Gen. Ord was in the north, with an armed force of about five thousand men, and had some skirmishing with rebel pickets. This morning the fight was renewed by Gen. Rosecrans, who was laureate to the south, but it was found that the enemy had been evacuating during the night, going South. Hamilton and Stanley, with the cavalry, are in full pursuit. This will, no doubt, break up the enemy badly, and possibly force them to abandon most of their artillery.

The loss on either side in killed and wounded is from four to five hundred. The enemy's loss in arms, tents, &c., will be large. We have about two hundred and fifty prisoners, and have reliable information that it was Price's intention to move over east of the town. In this he has been thwarted. Among the enemy's loss is Gen. Little killed, and Gen. Whitford wounded. I cannot speak too highly of the energy and skill displayed by Gen. Rosecrans in this attack, and of the endurance of the troops under him. General Ord's command showed untiring zeal, but the direction taken by the enemy prevented their taking the active part they desired. Price's force was about eighteen thousand.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior:
CHARLES E. MEX,
Acting Commissioner.

THE EVACUATION OF MARYLAND HEIGHTS.—When Maryland Heights were evacuated by Col. Ford, Harper's Ferry was lost. Our correspondent, in his very full account of the surrender of the latter place, stated that Col. Miles informed him that the evacuation of Maryland Heights was contrary to his explicit orders, and we see that Col. Miles' staff officers sustain this declaration by producing the following order:

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 13, 1862.
Col. Ford, Commanding Maryland Heights: I returned to this side, on close inspection, I find your position more defensible than it appears when at your station, covered as it is at all points by the cannon of Camp Hill. You will hold on, and can hold on, until the enemy's boats drop off.

Yours,
D. S. MILES, Colonel Second Infantry.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Rebels Cross into Virginia.
They Save all their Transportation.

Three Hundred of their Wounded Left Behind.
Three Hundred Stragglers Taken.

NEARLY EVERY HOUSE IN SHARPSBURG STRUCK BY OUR SHELLS.
THE NAME OF THE BATTLE.

The Loss of the Enemy 30,000.
Gen. Stark Killed and Others Wounded.

The Rebels Burn the Railroad Bridge.
THE CITIZENS OF SANDY HOOK DYING.

Burial of the Dead.
The Troops in Excellent Spirits.

The Rebels Still Visible on the Opposite Side.
Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday Morning, Sept. 20, 1862.
The rebel army has succeeded in making its way across the river at Sharpsburg.

The enemy commenced leaving about dusk on Thursday evening, and by daylight yesterday morning, were all over, except a small rear guard.

Nearly every house in Sharpsburg was struck by our shells. Two were burned, and was also a large barn located in the centre of the town. Those of the citizens who remained there escaped injury by staying in the cellars. One child was killed.

Between three and four hundred rebel stragglers were taken during the day by Pleasanton's cavalry, who led the advance.

The rebels of this army are manifestly in a panic, and are fleeing in all directions. They are in a state of confusion, and are in a state of confusion, and are in a state of confusion.

The citizens of Sandy Hook were fleeing into the country on Thursday night to escape being captured into the rebel service and carried into Virginia.

Large details of men were made this morning to bury the remaining dead, which have become offensive.

The troops are in excellent spirits over the result of the battle.

The rebels are still visible on the opposite shore in force.

A large amount of artillery has been posted to prevent our troops from crossing.

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Gen. Ord was in the north, with an armed force of about five thousand men, and had some skirmishing with rebel pickets.

This morning the fight was renewed by Gen. Rosecrans, who was laureate to the south, but it was found that the enemy had been evacuating during the night, going South.

Hamilton and Stanley, with the cavalry, are in full pursuit. This will, no doubt, break up the enemy badly, and possibly force them to abandon most of their artillery.

The loss on either side in killed and wounded is from four to five hundred. The enemy's loss in arms, tents, &c., will be large.

We have about two hundred and fifty prisoners, and have reliable information that it was Price's intention to move over east of the town.

In this he has been thwarted. Among the enemy's loss is Gen. Little killed, and Gen. Whitford wounded.

I cannot speak too highly of the energy and skill displayed by Gen. Rosecrans in this attack, and of the endurance of the troops under him.

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A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT BATTLES.

REBEL REINFORCEMENTS DO NOT ARRIVE.
THEY CROSS THE RIVER.

A PORTION OF OUR FORCE ATTEMPT TO FLANK THEM BUT DO NOT SUCCEED.

THE ENEMY IN GOOD POSITION.
THE SOIL OF MARYLAND FREE FROM THE TREAD OF THE INVADER.

REBEL GENERALSHIP SAID TO HAVE BEEN CREDITABLE.

The Splendid Dashes of Pleasanton's Cavalry.

Desperate Fighting.

Lists of Killed and Wounded Officers.

THE ENEMY LEAVE 500 OF THEIR DEAD.

A BRAVE BOY, AND WHAT HE DID.

NEWS FROM FREDERICK.

By Special Messenger to Associated Press.

BATTLE FIELD OF ANTIETAM, September 20, 1862.

Yesterday our lines advanced toward the enemy, when the discovery was made that the entire rebel army had retreated during the night, leaving their pickets along the entire line of the river.

So they commenced leaving at dusk, on Thursday night, and the rear of the line passed through Sharpsburg just before daylight yesterday morning.

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three privates were found dead, having been torn to pieces by a shell. The others, almost every part, was riddled with balls.

In the haste of retreat, the enemy left about 500 of their wounded at houses and barns, where they had established hospitals, and a very few of their dead were buried, except officers.

Their graves being found in cornfield, in the rear of their line. A large number of their wounded were brought off the field in our ambulances, and cared for by our surgeons.

At one of the hospitals some of our wounded had been taken; and the officer in charge having forgotten to parole them, a brigadier general returned Friday morning to do so, and had just gone a few minutes when a cavalry soldier appeared, who gave chase, firing the contents of his revolver at the flying rebel, but without effect.

An incident is related of a boy belonging to the Ninth New York, but whose name could not be ascertained, who stood in front of his regiment while it engaged the enemy at short range, in which position he fired all his cartridges; and stooping down, took his dead comrade's cartridge box, and fired the entire contents in all directions five rounds—not receiving a wound the whole time, notwithstanding the ground was covered with dead and wounded all around him.

The regiment was ordered to charge a rifle pit, where the rebels were concealed, and our young hero was the first who entered it, the enemy lying at the approach of the bayonet.

The loss of the rebels in this battle was very heavy, and evidently exceeded ours. A wounded soldier of the Second North Carolina said his regiment left Richmond a month ago seven hundred strong, and on Thursday morning could muster only two hundred and twenty.

A negro who was captured, and who knows Jackson well, states he saw him with his arm in a sling on Friday, upon the field. General Sigel was seen in the rear of the rebels.

Some of the prisoners state that Gen. Joe Johnston died recently in Richmond, and was received at Fair Oaks.

FREDERICK, Sept. 20.—Shelling was kept up at intervals from the river at Sharpsburg until Friday night. A report came into Frederick that a force was crossing at Williamsport, and a part of our army was sent to meet them.

Heavy firing was heard at noon to-day in that direction and at Sharpsburg; but up to night no other news had been received from either place.

This morning a delegation of twenty persons from New York passed through Hagerstown on their way to the battle field. A number of ladies, also, followed in ambulances, under escort of a large number of soldiers.

The churches and other buildings in Booneboro and Keokville are full of our wounded, and the ladies of these places are cheerfully doing all in their power to alleviate their sufferings.

The inhabitants in the vicinity of Frederick and Hagerstown are returning to their homes, and seem to be in great grief because the rebels are driven across the river.

No pillaging was allowed by the rebels previous to the battle of South Mountain, but after that they cleaned out the country pretty thoroughly, particularly around Sharpsburg, almost every house in the town having been robbed, and goods which they could not burn, destroyed.

Many houses were shelled by balls and shells, and several barns burned.

There is no evidence that either Longstreet or Lee was wounded in the battle of Wednesday.

The number of prisoners in our hands is about two thousand, and at least ten thousand stand of arms were found on the field belonging to the enemy.

Col. Christian, of the Twenty-sixth New York, acting brigadier general in place of General Col. Barnes, who was wounded on Monday at Bull Run, has resigned, and Colonel Lyle, of the Ninetieth Pennsylvania, is now in command of the brigade, and will ably fill the position.

Latest from Gen. McClellan's Army.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday Evening.

The Fourth Michigan regiment, with a few men from Spikes' brigade, crossed the river at Shepherdstown ford, late yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance.

They met a stout resistance from the enemy, but after a short struggle, they were repulsed, and retreated to the ford.

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Late from Richmond and Petersburg.
THE ARMY SENT FORWARD TO "STONEMAN."

The Conscription Law.
THE MARKETS, & C.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS, BY A REFUGEE.

From a gentleman who has lately arrived from Petersburg, we are enabled to gather many interesting facts and incidents in regard to the situation of affairs in Richmond and Petersburg.

This gentleman's name is Moses W. Corey, and he is personally known to our reporter as a perfectly reliable man, and his statements, so far as his personal knowledge goes, may be depended on.

He is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, but having business and family connections in Petersburg, though a Union man, he determined to stay and brave the storm.

Of course he was obliged to keep his political sentiments a secret. Being of quite feeble health, he hoped to evade the army. When the militia draft was made he succeeded in obtaining exemption papers, which had to be certified to by two well known physicians.

But the conscript act was far more stringent; and though the examining physician pronounced his liver affected, and perhaps his lungs, yet he said he must take him, and the Confederacy was sorely pressed for men, and already had many in worse condition in their ranks.

By unusual exertions and favorable influence, Mr. Corey succeeded in getting a furlough for one month. He determined not to serve the Confederacy, and began to look about for an opportunity to escape.

Leaving a note for his wife, and properly behind him, taking his wife, who was in ill health, and under pretence of taking her to the country, he took the cars towards Suffolk, going about eighteen miles. Here a private conveyance was obtained to go a few miles further, then another car was taken, and he proceeded to plantation, under various pretexts, until the party arrived at one of our pickets, about two miles out of Suffolk.

They were escorted to the office of the provost marshal of Suffolk, where they promptly gave up their exemption papers, and were sent to Norfolk, to be sent to the army.

Mr. Corey says that he is satisfied that the rebels had no army of two hundred and fifty thousand before Richmond, as a large number of them were new conscripts. Yet he is satisfied that the city could have been taken by our army had it moved promptly from Williamsburg. He further never has been fortified. The city would have fallen an easy prey to our army at any time. The Union men were fully convinced of the ability of our army to take either city, and the rebels themselves had little doubt of the capture of the city.

All the tobacco in Petersburg was shot across the river, and either placed in sheds behind the water, or ready to be rolled in, or arranged with combustible material so that it could be promptly burned on the approach of the "Yankee army."

The Unionists were astonished that the capture of Norfolk was not followed up, and the concentration of the thousands of conscripts who were daily pouring through Williamsburg into Richmond about that time. Five thousand troops per day were not allowed to go to the city, and were sent to Norfolk, to be sent to the army.

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Dismissal of Com. Preble, of the U. S. Naval Service.
General Order.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1862.
Commander George Henry Preble, senior officer in command of the blockading force of Mobile, having been guilty of a neglect of duty, in permitting the armed steamer Oreto to run the blockade, thereby not only disregarding article 15, section 8, of the Articles of War, which requires an officer to "do his utmost to overtake and capture or destroy every vessel which is in his duty to encounter," but omitting the plainest ordinary duty committed to an officer, to order the steamer to be detained from the naval service from this date.

The commander of each vessel of war, on the day after the receipt of this published General Order, will cause it to be read on the quarter deck at general muster, together with the accompanying reports, and enter both upon the vessel's log.

Gideon Welles,
Secretary of the Navy.

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD.
Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 8, 1862.

Sir: I regret to be compelled again to make another mortifying acknowledgment of my apparent neglect, viz: the running of the blockade at Mobile by a tea steamer, supposed to be the latter's gunboat, Capt. Ballou. You will perceive, however, from Capt. Preble's